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BIOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION ON NATIONAL ASSEMBLY CANDIDATES

- North Vietnam -

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- North Vietnam -

<u>Table of Contents</u>	<u>Page</u>
I. Candidates from the Vietnam Socialist Party	1
II. Candidates from Hanoi	6

I. CANDIDATES FROM THE VIETNAM SOCIALIST PARTY

Following is a translation of an unsigned article in the Vietnamese-language periodical To-quoc (The Nation), Hanoi, No. 150, 1 May 1960, pages 16-18.

Comrade Nguyen Xien, Candidate From Hanoi

Comrade Nguyen Xien was born in 1907. Before the August Revolution he had been a science professor and a researcher in meteorology.

In 1945 he became Chairman of the North Vietnam People's Council, and later, Chairman of the North Vietnam Administrative Committee.

He participated in the establishment of the Basic Science Faculty in 1951 and held then the posts of basic science professor and professor of advanced pedagogy. In 1955 he served as Minister of Social Welfare.

At the present time, Comrade Xien is a minister in the government, vice chairman of the National Science Committee, director of the Meteorological Service, and chairman of the Vietnam committee for the International Geophysical Year. He is also Secretary General of the Vietnam Socialist Party, vice chairman of the Vietnam Fatherland Front and leader of the movement to establish the Vietnam committee for the Propagation of Science and Technology.

As a Deputy to the First National Assembly, Comrade Xien held membership in the Constitutional Council.

Comrade Hoang Minh Giam, Candidate from Ha Dong

Born in 1904, Comrade Hoang Minh Giam had been professor and head of the Thang-long College in Hanoi before the August Revolution.

After the birth of the Vietnam Democratic Republic, he held the post of Assistant Minister of the Interior and later was designated as a delegate of the Vietnam Democratic Republic to the Fontainebleau conference. Afterwards, he became Minister of Foreign Affairs. Since the re-establishment of peace he has served as Minister of National Education, Deputy Secretary General of the Vietnam Socialist Party, permanent member of the Vietnam Fatherland Front Central Committee, and member of the National Science Committee.

Comrade Hoang Minh Giam was elected to the First National Assembly wherein he became a member of the Constitutional Council.

Comrade Do Xuan Hop, Candidate from Ha Dong

Comrade Hop was born in 1906. Prior to the August Revolution he had been a professorial lecturer in the faculties of medicine, science and arts of different universities. He continued in that profession until November 1946, when he joined the Vietnam People's Army. In the war of resistance, he became superintendent of the Military Hospital in the 10th region, and eventually, superintendent of the field hospitals in the grand campaigns. His last position before the war ended was Director of the Vietnam Military Medical School. At the present time, Comrade Hop teaches in the School of Pharmacology and serves as Director of the Vietnam Military Medical Academy.

Comrade Hop has written a series of textbooks in Vietnamese language for students of surgery, and conducted research in Vietnam ecology.

At present he is a reserve member of the Vietnam Socialist Party Central Committee, member of the Vietnam Medical Association Executive Committee, and member of the Vietnam Committee for the Defense of World Peace.

Comrade Hop is titular of the following medals:

- Medal of Honor First Class
- Medal of Victory First Class
- Medal of Resistance Third Class

Comrade Nguyen Xuan Nguyen, Candidate from Ha Dong

Born in 1907, Comrade Nguyen had a brilliant record as Director of the Hanoi Ophthalmic Hospital. He held the same position when the August Revolution was launched in 1945.

From June 1946 to September 1949 he served as Chairman of the Administrative Committee, and then, Chairman of the Resistance and Administrative Committee of Haiphong.

During the period 1950-1951 he became a member of the Resistance and Administrative Committee of the Third Region. Comrade Nguyen Xuan Nguyen contributed greatly to the evolution of the medical establishments throughout the Third Region in his capacity as Professor of Medicine in the Third and Fourth Regions.

Comrade Nguyen is now professor at the School of Pharmacology, Director of the Hanoi Ophthalmic Hospital, and Head of the Trachoma Institute. In addition, he is permanent member of the Vietnam Socialist Party Central Committee, member of the Vietnamese-Soviet Friendship Association, and of the Vietnam Medical Association.

An exemplary revolutionist, Comrade Nguyen received the following awards:

- Medal of Resistance Third Class
- Medal of Labor Third Class

Comrade Hoang Su, Candidate from Thanh Hoa

Comrade Hoang Su was born in 1905. Before the August Revolution he had been a medical doctor working in the hospitals of Central Vietnam. After the revolution he continued to work in the hospital of Hue. During the war of resistance, he served as Head of the Medical Department in Thanh Hoa (1946-1950) and later, as Director of the Medical Service in the 4th Region. He is noted particularly for having directed the popular medical corps during the campaigns of Ha Nam Ninh and Dien Bien Phu. At the end of the war, he headed the commission supervising the take-over of Bach Mai hospital. As a specialist in radiography, Comrade Hoang Su holds today the posts of Assistant Director of the Cancer Institute and Professor of Medicine.

Comrade Hoang Su joined the competitive labor movement in 1952-1953 and again in 1955-1957. Holder of the Medal of Resistance Third Class, he also received many commendations from President Ho and other superiors.

Comrade Vu Tien Tho, Candidate from Haiphong

Born in 1910, comrade Tho started his medical career in the hospitals of Phat Diem and Ninh Binh. Later, in 1945, he became Superintendent of the Ninh Binh hospital. During the war of resistance he took charge of the training of rural people in the prevention of diseases; conducted research in microbiology; produced anti-epidemic vaccines for cattle and investigated all suspected symptoms of biological warfare.

At the end of the war, he participated in taking over Haiphong city and rebuilding its medical service in his capacity as Assistant Director.

In the Vietnam Socialist Party line, Comrade Vu Tien Tho is Secretary General of the Haiphong city committee. He is also permanent member of the Haiphong Committee for the Fatherland Front, member of the Haiphong People's Council, chairman of the Vietnam Red Cross branch, and member of the Executive Committee of the Vietnamese-Chinese Friendship Association.

Comrade Ngo Huy Van, Candidate from Bac Giang

Comrade Van was born in 1902. When the August Revolution came to its successful end he was designated Director of the North Vietnam Postal Service. During the war of resistance he served as Director of the Postal Service in the 10th Region and in the Frontier region of North Vietnam. Comrade Van is known as the chief engineer of the Dien Bien Phu communication system, a job he volunteered for.

In June 1956, he became Assistant Postmaster General and at the present time, holds the post of Director General of the Postal Service and Basic Reconstruction.

Comrade Van is member of the Hanoi district Committee, the Vietnam Socialist Party; permanent member of the Postal Workers Union Central Committee. He was awarded the Medal of Resistance Third Class in 1956.

Comrade Nguyen Cao Luyen, Candidate from Nam Dinh

Comrade Luyen was born in 1909. An architect by profession, he was designated as professor of architecture in the Art Institute after the August Revolution. During the war of resistance he served in the Ministry of Communications and Public Services, and also in the Vietnam Cultural Association. He is member of the United Vietnamese People Party (Hoi Lien-hiep Quoc-dan Vietnam) in Vinh Phuc Province.

When the war ended he became Director of Construction. At the present time he is Assistant Minister of Construction, member of the Vietnam Socialist Party Central Committee, and vice president of the Vietnam Cultural Association.

Comrade Pho Duc To, Candidate from Nam Dinh

Born in 1903, Comrade Pho Duc To started his teaching career at Buoi High School. From 1945 to the end of the war of resistance he held the following positions: Principal of the Nguyen Khuyen High School (in Nam Dinh); head of the Nguyen Thuong Hien High School (in Thang Hoa); Director of Education in the 3rd Region; professor at the Central Institute of Technology; professor at the junior college in Thanh Hoa and Hanoi.

At present he is instructor in the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences, permanent member of the Hanoi district committee, the Vietnam Socialist Party; secretary of the teachers union in the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences. He was awarded the Medal of Labor Third Class in 1958.

Comrade Dinh Gia Trinh, Candidate from Ha Nam

Comrade Dinh Gia Trinh was born in 1915. When the August Revolution reached its successful end he headed the Justice Ministry Secretariat of the Vietnam Democratic Republic. Later he was elected Deputy of Hanam to the First National Assembly.

During the war of resistance, he became permanent member of the Commission for Judiciary Revision, a commission placed directly under the central government. He also served as Assistant Director of the Judiciary Research Agency of the Justice Ministry. At present he is Assistant Director of the Commission for Judiciary

Enlightenment. Comrade Dinh Gia Trinh had a very important job in the First National Assembly as Deputy Secretary General of the Constitutional Council. In 1956 he participated in the observation tour to the Soviet Union organized for members of the Vietnam Democratic Republic Assembly. Comrade Trinh is also member of the Executive Committee of the Vietnam Legal Association, Assistant Secretary General thereof, and member of the Vietnam Committee for Afro-Asian Unity.

II. CANDIDATES FROM HANOI

Following is a translation of an unsigned article in the Vietnamese-language newspaper, Thudo Hanoi, Hanoi, No. 468, 21 April 1960, pages 2-3.

Comrade Le Duan, member of the Political Bureau, the Vietnam Workers Party Central Executive Committee; candidate from the 2nd zone.

Comrade Le Duan, 53 years old, is at the present time member of the Political Bureau, the Vietnam Workers Party Central Executive Committee. Born in Quang Tri he settles now in Hanoi.

From 1928 to 1929, Comrade Le Duan participated in and worked actively for the Vietnamese Revolutionary Youth League (Vietnam Thanh-nien Cach-mang Dong-chi Hoi), the precursor of the Indochina Communist Party. In 1930 he became member of the Indochina Communist Party. In 1931, while serving in the party propaganda committee of the North Vietnam region, he was arrested, sentenced to an incommunicado term of 20 years, and detained at the prisons of Hoa Lo, Son La and Poulo Condore. Comrade Duan was given freedom in 1936 when the Popular Front assumed power in France. The year 1937 saw him as Secretary General of the Central Vietnam region party committee. In 1939 he became permanent member of the Party Central Committee, but again, in 1940, he was arrested and exiled to Poulo Condore island by the colonialists. When the August Revolution succeeded in 1945 he was greeted by the government and the party. From 1945 on, he assumed the role of Central Committee party member and Secretary General of the South Vietnam party committee. On the administrative plane, he was then Political Commissar attached to the South Vietnam Military High Command. Comrade Duan was elected to the Party Central Executive Committee by the 2nd Party Congress in 1951. Later he was assigned to the committee's Political Bureau. Today he is Secretary General of the Vietnam Workers Party and member of its Political Bureau.

Comrade Truong Chinh, member of the Political Bureau, the Vietnam Workers Party Central Executive Committee; Deputy Premier of the Vietnam Democratic Republic; candidate from the 3rd zone.

Comrade Truong Chinh, 53 years old, is presently a member of the Political Bureau, the Vietnam Workers Party Central Executive Committee, and Deputy Premier of the Vietnam Democratic Republic. Born at Hanh Thien village, Xuan Truong District, Nam Dinh Province, he takes up residence now in Hanoi.

From 1925 to 1926 he participated in the movement to demand the release of Mr. Phan Boi Chau from the colonialists' prison,

and was one of the leaders of the students' sit-down movement in Nam Dinh to commemorate the death of Mr. Phan Chu Trinh. In 1927 he became member of the Vietnamese Revolutionary Youth League (Vietnam Thanh-nien Cach-mang Dong-chi Hoi) and in 1928, partook in the founding of the Indochina Communist Party. Arrested in 1930 by the colonialists, he was sentenced to 12 years of incommunicado imprisonment. At the end of 1936, the victory of the Popular Front in France returned him to freedom. From 1936 to 1939, he toiled for the creation of a Democratic Front in North Vietnam and devoted himself to the propaganda organization of the Indochina Communist Party. The outbreak of the Second World War in 1939 forced him to work underground. During the period 1941-1956 he served as Secretary General of the Indochina Communist Party and at the present time holds membership in the Political Bureau of the Vietnam Workers Party Central Executive Committee. Comrade Truong Chinh reached the position of Deputy Premier of the Vietnam Democratic Republic in 1958. He cumulated in 1959 the function of Chairman of the National Science Committee.

Comrade Pham Hung, member of the Political Bureau, the Vietnam Workers Party Central Executive Committee; Deputy Premier of the Vietnam Democratic Republic; candidate from First zone.

Born on 11 June 1912 in Vinh Long (South Vietnam), Comrade Pham Hung is at the present time member of the Political Bureau, the Vietnam Workers Party Central Executive Committee, and Deputy Premier of the Vietnam Democratic Republic.

Indoctrinated through the Vietnamese Revolutionary Youth League and through the student movement in South Vietnam, he was admitted to the Indochina Communist Party in 1930 via the roles in branch party committees, district party committees, and province party committees. Comrade Hung was arrested in the same year by the French colonialists and was sentenced to death. Later however, the death sentence was commuted to a life term of penal servitude on Poulo Condore island. The August Revolution emancipated him in 1945. From 1945 to 1949 Comrade Pham Hung served as member of the South Vietnam region party committee and Political Director of the South Vietnam Police. During the years 1950-1951 he became a member of the South Vietnam Resistance and Administrative Committee and was elected to the Central Executive Committee of the Vietnam Workers Party in 1951. From 1952 to 1954 he held simultaneously the positions of Secretary General of the Eastern sub-region party committee in South Vietnam and Chairman of the Resistance and Administrative Committee in the same jurisdiction. When the war ended in 1954, he was designated Chairman of the South Vietnam Truce Commission and in May 1955 was assigned to Saigon as Chief of the Vietnam People's Army Liaison Mission. The 5th National Assembly session elected him Minister at the

Presidential Palace in September 1955, and the Vietnam Workers Party selected him to its Central Executive Committee Political Bureau in October 1956. It was the 6th National Assembly session in April 1958 that voted him to the present post of Deputy Premier of the Vietnam Democratic Republic.

Comrade Hoang Quoc Viet, President of the Vietnam General Confederation of Labor; member of the Vietnam Workers Party Central Executive Committee; candidate from 3rd zone.

Comrade Hoang Quoc Viet, whose real name is Ha Ba Cang, was born on 28 May 1905 in a worker family at Dap Cau village, Vo Giang district, Bac Ninh Province.

Early in 1925, as a student of the third year in the Haiphong Institute of Technology, he partook in the students sit-down movement to protest against the death penalty imposed on Mr. Phan Boi Chau by the French colonialists. Threatened and oppressed, he left school to work in the mines of Phan Me (Thai Nguyen), Mao Khe (Quang Yen), and in the Caron factory (Haiphong). By 1928 he was admitted to the Vietnamese Revolutionary Youth League. At the beginning of the year 1929, the management at Caron suspected and subsequently expelled him from the factory, pushing him to become a full time party cadre. In mid 1929, the party assigned him to South Vietnam. When all communist organizations in the South had been unified he was called back to North Vietnam to attend the election of the Party Central Executive Committee at the beginning of 1930. In April of the same year, the colonialists arrested and exiled him to Poulo Condore island for life. However, Comrade Hoang Quoc Viet was paroled in 1936 and upon his release from prison, he returned to North Vietnam together with a number of other comrades. Their mission then was to publish a party newspaper and to foment a legal movement for liberty and democratic rights. Spotted and expelled from Hanoi early in 1938, he went to Bac Ninh and Bac Giang to lay the groundwork for the party and to organize the mass into revolutionary movement. In 1941, he was elected to the Central Executive Committee of the Indochina Communist Party. During the August Revolution in 1945, he received an order from the Supreme Command of the Vietnam Independence League (Viet Minh) to return to South Vietnam where he was to help enlarge the popular rule and consolidate the Vietnam Independence Front. From 1947 to 1951, he served in the party Central Executive Committee with special responsibility in galvanizing popular support. In January 1950, the first congress of all labor unions elected him President of the Vietnam General Confederation of Labor in February 1951, the Second Party Congress voted him into its Central Executive Committee where he was admitted to the Political Bureau. At the present time, Comrade

Hoang Quoc Viet is central member of the Vietnam Workers Party, member on the board of chairmen of the Vietnam Fatherland Front, and President of the Vietnam General Confederation of Labor.

Mr. Nghiem Xuan Yem, Secretary General of the Vietnam Democratic Party; Minister of Agriculture and Forestry; candidate from first zone.

Born in 1913 in a Confucian noble family at Tay Mo village, Hoai Duc District, Ha Dong Province, Mr. Nghiem Xuan Yem is at present Secretary General of the Vietnam Democratic Party and Minister of Agriculture and Forestry.

Long before the August Revolution, he graduated in agricultural engineering from Hanoi University, but refused to work for the French colonialists. There were times when he taught in private schools and contributed his talent to journalism.

In 1944 he participated in the Vietnam Independence League (Viet Minh) and held membership in the Vietnam Democratic Party. Immediately after the revolution he was elected to the temporary executive committee of that party. At the end of 1946, when the resistance movement began throughout the country, the Ministry of Agriculture assigned him to the mission of organizing agricultural agencies in the First Region of North Vietnam. Early in 1947 he became a member of the Resistance and Administrative Committee of the same region, and chairman of its regional agriculture committee. With patriotism and hard work, he gained the confidence of the central government, and in the fall of 1947, he was selected as Assistant Minister of Agriculture. He became Minister of Agriculture and Forestry in 1953. Throughout the war of resistance beset with dangers and difficulties as well as during the years of peace, he has demonstrated his tenacity in increasing agricultural production for war efforts, for economic reconstruction, and for the development of a scientific agriculture. A member of the Central Executive Committee of the Vietnam Democratic Party in 1950, he reached the position of Secretary General in 1958. In 1959 he was also entrusted by the government with the functions of a permanent member of the National Science Committee, in which he headed the agricultural division.

Loyal, patriotic and faithful to the revolutionary cause of our people led by President Ho and the Vietnam Workers Party, he has displayed outstanding accomplishments in every role, either in the government, on the battlefield, or in the Democratic Party.

Mr. Nguyen Xien, Secretary General of the Vietnam Socialist Party; candidate from 2nd zone.

Mr. Nguyen Xien was born in 1907 in Vinh. He received his degree of advanced mathematics in France and for many years has

been teaching at different colleges and universities in Hanoi. At present he is Secretary General of the Vietnam Socialist Party, Minister of Social Welfare, Vice Chairman of the National Science Committee, and Director of the Vietnam Meteorological Service.

Being a patriotic and progressive intellectual, he participated in the establishment of democratic rule during the August Revolution. On 28 August 1945 he was elected Chairman of the People's Council which later was changed to the Administrative Committee of North Vietnam. In this period he gained the commendation of the government for having repaired the dikes in 13 provinces affected by the 1945 inundation. In the 1946 election, the people of Kien An voted him to the National Assembly, and in 1957 the National Assembly itself elected him to the Constitutional Council. During the war of resistance he was assigned to the mission of education. With all previous experiences he succeeded in founding the Science Faculty and the Teachers Training School which were the only institutions established in war time to prepare students for the university level. He also taught mathematics at both places until the war ended.

Mr. Xien visited the USSR for the first time in 1954 as member of the Vietnam cultural mission. Since the re-establishment of peace he was designated as member on the Central Board of Chairmen of the Fatherland Front and Vice Chairman of the Vietnamese-Soviet Friendship Association. In 1955 the National Assembly assigned him to head the Social Welfare Ministry. Despite the dissolution of that ministry in 1959, he remained in the government until today. Mr. Xien had the privilege of being a member of the delegations organized by the government and the party and led by President Ho to attend the 40th anniversary of the October Revolution in the USSR and the 10th anniversary of the Chinese Democratic Republic. The most important task performed by Mr. Xien was perhaps the reconstruction of the meteorological service which was completely destroyed during the war. For the past five years, he has devoted himself to rebuilding the service to safeguard the fatherland against natural disasters such as typhoons, inundations and droughts. As Chairman of the Vietnam Committee for the International Geophysical Year, he cooperated with the Polish Geophysical mission to erect in 1957 the foundation of the Vietnam geophysical research. Since the formation of the National Science Committee, he has become vice chairman, responsible for the propagation of science and technology, and editor-in-chief of the magazine Popular Science. He has endeavored enthusiastically to spread knowledge to the large masses and to build up the scientific edifice of the nation.

As an advocate of socialism, Mr. Xien has contributed tremendously to the expansion of the Vietnam Socialist Party. For that reason, at the first party conference in Bac Can in 1947, the socialist delegates elected him Deputy Secretary General. He has also played a great part in mustering the intelligentsia for war service and for activities in the field of culture, education, science and technology based on proletarian principles.

In 1956 the second conference of socialist delegates in Hanoi elected Mr. Xien to the post of Party Secretary General. To sum up, in all missions in the government, in the National Assembly, in the Fatherland Front, and in specialized services, Mr. Xien stands out as an intellectual revolutionist, always eager to contribute to the socialist cause and always ready to sacrifice for the reunification of the country under the positive leadership of President Ho and the Vietnam Workers Party.

Reverend Ho Thanh Bien, Vice Chairman of the Liaison Committee for Patriotic and Peace Loving Catholics; candidate from 2nd zone.

Rev. Ho Thanh Bien, vice chairman of the Liaison Committee for Patriotic and Peace Loving Catholics is in charge of the diocese covering Cam Pha, Cua Ong and Hong Quang. Born in a farmer family in Vinh Long, South Vietnam, he is now 70 years old. At the age of 11 he entered the junior seminary, enrolled in the senior seminary eight years later, and was ordained in 1921. In 1935 he was assigned to three parishes -- Sa Keo, Nhu Gia and Duy Lao, in Soc Trang Province. He remained there until the day he joined the revolution. During his tour of duty in Soc Trang, Rev. Bien not only took charge of the Catholics' spiritual life, but also interested himself in the material life of other inhabitants regardless of religion. He led the fight for tax reduction, for a decrease of the interest rate which weighed heavily on poor farmers. Furthermore, he protected many patriotic citizens who joined the revolutionary movement in the period 1930-1940. He was loved by the inhabitants in the three parishes. By 1944, Rev. Bien joined the secret Vietnam Independence League (Viet Minh), organized youth movement to fight against Japanese and French colonialists, and afterwards, led the patriotic Catholics to participate in the general uprising. When the French colonialists returned to South Vietnam in 1945 for another phase of aggression, he appealed to all Catholics to take part in the war of resistance and helped organize the first national election. The colonialists finally occupied his zone. After having failed to persuade and to bribe him, they confined him to the parish rectory. However, he continued to contact secretly with the revolutionary government and organize inhabitants to resist the aggressors. At last the

enemy decided to arrest and move him to Soc Trang City. In June 1947, he fled to the free zone, knowing he could no longer carry on the national cause in the occupied territory. From then on, he fomented the Catholic resistance movement in villages, districts, provinces, and published the magazine For God and Nation. He assumed the chairmanship of the Catholic Resistance Organization, became adviser to the Resistance and Administrative Committee in Soc Trang and provincial committee chairman of the United Vietnamese People Party (Hoi Lien Viet). Beginning with the year 1950, Rev. Ho Thanh Bien served in the Executive Committee of the South Vietnam Catholic Resistance Movement in the capacity of adviser. In 1954 he was elected vice chairman of the United Vietnamese People Party in South Vietnam. At the end of the war, he left for North Vietnam with the purpose of helping the people worship God and save the nation from division and poverty. During the past years, he has been instrumental to mobilizing Catholics for the implementation of party and governmental policies set out to combat bigotry which could prejudice national interests. For his work, he was elected vice chairman of the National Liaison Committee for Patriotic Catholics, and admitted into the Vietnam Fatherland Front Central Committee. Rev. Bien has never ceased to work for world coexistence, and for that reason, he has been assigned to the Vietnam Committee for the Defense of World Peace. In 1954 he represented Vietnam at the World Peace Conference held in Stockholm. He symbolizes the patriotism cherished by all Vietnamese Catholics. He always mingles himself with the people, patiently explains to them the party and government policies, and advises them to realize the freedom of worship. For his accomplishments before the revolution, during the war of resistance, and in the recent years of peace, he was awarded the Medal of Independence Third Class.

Reverend Thich Tri Do, President of the United Vietnam Buddhist Association; candidate from 3rd zone.

Rev. Thich Tri Do was born in 1895 at Pho Trach village, Tuy Phuoc District, Binh Dinh Province. As son of a poor farmer family he could not go to school until the age of 18 when some relatives gave him sufficient financial aid. At the age of 22 he graduated from the Binh Dinh Teachers College, began to teach at many provincial elementary schools, and devoted time to the study of Buddhism. During the period 1930-1934 he joined the reporting staff of the Misericord magazine published by the South Vietnam Buddhist Study Group. In 1935 he entered the Thap Thap pagoda in Binh Dinh to become a monk. Shortly afterwards, he was invited to lecture at the elementary and secondary schools of the Central Vietnam Buddhist Association. Again in 1945 and 1946 he lectured at the North Vietnam Buddhist school in Hanoi. At the end of 1946

the whole nation took up arms against the aggressors; the school was moved to the 4th region. In 1949 he participated in the village committee organization of the United Vietnamese People Party, distinguished himself by outstanding activities, reached eventually the provincial committee level and finally was selected as permanent member of the Thanh Hoa Province committee, a post he held until 1958. During the war of resistance he helped draw the Buddhists into war service. For his positive accomplishments, in 1958 the government awarded him the Medal of Resistance Second Class. Also in the same year, the Fatherland Front selected him to its Central Committee. Together with other Buddhist high officials, he has explained the party and government policy regarding freedom of worship, and has played an important part in organizing the United Vietnam Buddhist Association to advance the religious cause as well as to promote national interest.

As president of the United Vietnam Buddhist Association, Rev. Thick Tri Do has contributed to cementing national unity, and through his ardent patriotism, has inspired patriotic sentiments among all Buddhist citizens.

Comrade Tran Danh Tuyen, principal secretary of the Hanoi city committee, the Vietnam Workers Party; candidate from First zone.

Born on 20 August 1912, of a farmer family in Bac Giang, Comrade Tran Danh Tuyen became a worker whose understanding of the revolution since 1937 led to his membership in the Indochina Communist Party.

During the French rule, he had led the railroad workers' strike in Truong Thi (Vinh) and the mine workers' walk-out in Hon Gay. Arrested twice by the French colonialists, exiled to many places such as Vinh (1937), Quang Yen, Son La, Cho Chu (1941-1945), and subjected to all sorts of atrocities in the investigation bureaus, he still maintained the revolutionary spirit. During the preparatory period of the August Revolution in 1945, he had expedited the arming of civilians in his zone of responsibility, and thus hastened victory. Later, he was elected into the North Vietnam region party committee where the Party Central Committee designated him as principal secretary of the Hanoi City committee of the Indochina Communist Party. In Hanoi, he initiated the establishment of a people's government and, together with other comrades, pacified the city during the initial phase of the victorious revolution. On 6 January 1946, the people of Hong Quang elected him to the First National Assembly. In the same year he was assigned to the task of forming labor unions, and in that capacity, he ranked himself among the founders of the Vietnam General Confederation of Labor, and among the organizers of the national labor system. While the war of resistance went on, he received various missions from the Party Central Executive

Committee and played important roles in Region 10 (1947-1948), in the First Region (1948-1949), in the Lo River and Northeast campaigns. By 1949 he was attached to the Vietnam General Confederation of Labor and was elected its first Secretary General in 1950. While carrying out his mission in the General Confederation of Labor, Comrade Tran Danh Tuyen cooperated with other comrades to foment the competitive patriotic movement, and to extend party leadership to all workers fighting in the zones temporarily occupied by the aggressors. Right after the Dien Bien Phu victory he was appointed to serve in the commission to take over Nam Dinh in June 1954. Afterwards, he was transferred to the commission to take over Hanoi. He was then chief of the administrative and police contingent which led the way to receiving Hanoi from the French Union armed forces. Since that day the government designated him vice chairman of the Hanoi Military Political Committee and vice chairman of the Hanoi Administrative Committee. At the same time the party entrusted him with the functions of principal secretary in the Hanoi City committee of the Vietnam Workers Party.

Comrade Tran Danh Tuyen was awarded the Medal of Independence Third Class in 1955 and elected vice chairman of the Hanoi Administrative committee in 1957.

Dr. Tran Duy Hung, Chairman of the Hanoi Administrative Committee; candidate from Second zone.

Dr. Tran Duy Hung, 48 years old, was born in Hanoi, son of an intellectual bourgeois family. After his graduation from the School of Medicine, Dr. Tran Duy Hung established his own clinic and served the scout movement.

In 1945 he joined the secret Vietnam Independence League (Viet Minh). He also participated in the emancipation of Hanoi and was appointed to the People's Revolutionary Committee. When this committee was changed to the Administrative Committee he held the post of chairman until the war of resistance broke out. In the initial phase of the revolution, he helped establish and consolidate the administration of our nation's capital, create the civil guards, conduct the dangerous struggle against the Vietnam Nationalist Party reactionaries and tone down the French provocations. After the election held on 6 January 1946, Dr. Hung became the Hanoi deputy to the National Assembly where he was selected into the Constitutional Council. When the war of resistance started he joined the Hanoi Defense and Administrative Committee. Amid the difficulties of an embryonic revolutionary regime he played an important part in mobilizing the youth for our heroic war. From May 1947 to May 1954 he served as Assistant Minister of the Interior, working for the resistance administration with a sublime patriotism and a magnified intelligence. In

June 1954 he was designated Assistant Minister of Health. As soon as the Geneva agreements were concluded, he partook in the takeover of Hanoi to become in October 1954 vice chairman of the Hanoi Military Political Committee. When Hanoi was victoriously in our hands, the government appointed him chairman of the Hanoi Administrative Committee and the Party Central Executive Committee admitted him to the Hanoi city party committee. The election in 1957 once again brought him to the National Assembly as deputy of Hanoi and since then the people in our nation's capital kept him at the post of City Administrative Committee Chairman.

Dr. Tran Duy Hung has done a great deal for the city, especially in establishing its administration, reconstructing its economy and ameliorating the spiritual, material, material life of its people. He always dedicates himself to the service of the people, dutifully performs his missions, and sets an example of accomplishment in consolidating our national administration. He was awarded the Medal of Resistance First Class.

Mrs. Nguyen Thi Thuc Vien, Vice President of the United Vietnamese Women Association; candidate from First zone.

Mrs. Nguyen Thi Thuc Vien was born on 20 January 1903, daughter of an average public servant. After her graduation from high school she taught at Hai Duong and Ha Dong. Two years of a successful beginning led her back to the Teachers Training School from which she made another start at Nam Dinh in 1928. In 1936 she taught at the Hanoi High School for girls (now the Trung Vuong High School). She became head of that school after the August Revolution. Mrs. Thuc Vien was the first woman to have the privilege of winning the 1946 national election. She was soon selected into the Constitutional Council and in November 1946 was appointed reserve member of the National Assembly Permanent Committee. During this period she continued to head the high school. When the war of resistance broke out, she participated in propaganda organizations and carried out the mission of comforting wounded soldiers. In 1948 she received full membership in the National Assembly Permanent Committee, a position prolonged until today by the election victory in 1956. The year 1948 also saw her in Tuyen Quang, as head of the Thi Sach high school, and in Dao Da (Phu Tho), as principal of the Resistance High School (which later became the Intermediate Teachers Training School). In mid-year 1951, she worked mainly in the National Assembly Permanent Committee and in the United Vietnamese Women Association Central Committee, a place she had known in 1946 when she served as member of the Temporary Central Executive Committee. Mrs. Thuc Vien was elected vice president of the association in 1950. The Second National Women Congress in 1956 again voted for her to remain at that post until the present time. She became

chairman of the Committee for the Protection of Children in 1951. In addition to her principal jobs, she is now a member of the Vietnam Committee for the Defense of World Peace, member of the United Vietnamese People Party, member of the Vietnam Fatherland Front, and vice chairman of the Vietnam Committee for Afro-Asian Unity. Three times in the past she was selected to visit China: observation tour in 1951, attendance at the Chinese Independence Day celebrations in 1954, and friendship voyage in 1958. For 15 years Mrs. Nguyen Thi Thuc Vien has contributed tremendously to our national education and to our national women movement.

Comrade Vu Quang, principal secretary of the Vietnam Working Youth Organization; Secretary General of the United Vietnamese Youth Association; candidate from 3rd zone.

Comrade Vu Quang, 34 years old, is at the present time principal secretary of the Central Executive Committee of the Vietnam Working Youth Organization. Born in Son Tay he takes up residence now in Hanoi.

Comrade Vu Quang joined the revolution in 1944 as member of the Patriotic Youth League (Thanh Nien Cuu Quoc) and took charge of the Hanoi student movement. At the end of 1944, following party orders on the preparations for the general uprising, he was appointed to the Hanoi Military Committee with the specific mission of leading an autonomous guard platoon into perilous propaganda operations in the city. In August 1945 he represented the Hanoi Patriotic Youth and autonomous guards at the National Youth Conference held in Tan Trao, Tuyen Quang, for the purpose of carrying out the Revolution order issued by the Central Executive Committee of the Vietnam Independence League (Viet Minh). After the revolution he served as principal secretary of the Hanoi Patriotic Youth, member of the Liaison Committee for the North Vietnam Patriotic Youth, and member of the Hanoi City committee of the Indochina Communist Party. When the resistance war began, he was transferred to the Bac Giang Province party committee. There he took charge of the information service and the youth training program. From 1948 on, he was designated as principal secretary of the Northeast region Patriotic Youth and principal secretary of the Third Region Patriotic Youth. In 1949 he entered the Central Executive Committee of the national patriotic youth movement. When we took over Hanoi, this Central Executive Committee appointed him principal secretary of the Hanoi City Patriotic Youth. Afterwards, he participated in the Hanoi City committee of the Vietnam Workers Party.

In 1957, he held membership in the Central Executive Committee of the Vietnam Working Youth Organization and was elected secretary general of the United Vietnamese Youth Association. Comrade Vu Quang headed many Vietnamese delegation to various

international youth conferences such as the conference on youth rights and the youth festival in Moscow. In all these missions, he helped advance the cause of the conferences and made the world youth know and support the struggle of our people. He had been the representative of Vietnamese youth at the conference of the Democratic World Youth.

Comrade Vu Quang was awarded the Medal of Resistance Third Class.

Comrade Nguyen Khoa Dieu Hong, chairman of the Hanoi city committee, the United Vietnamese Women Association; candidate from 2nd zone.

Comrade Nguyen Khoa Dieu Hong was born in 1914 at An Cuu village, Huong Thuy District, Thua Thien Province, daughter of a public servant. During the French rule, she was teaching in Hue and Thanh Hoa. Long before the August Revolution, she had already joined the Vietnam Independence League in Thanh Hoa and partook in perilous propaganda missions in Hanoi. On 17 August 1945, while public servants demonstrated at the Hanoi theater, the Party entrusted her with the task of mobilizing the people in the city to fight for our independence. Right after the revolution victory, she was assigned to the Executive Committee of the Revolutionary Women Organization in Hoang Diu City (Hanoi), and then to the Women Movement in Nam Dinh. Shortly afterwards, she returned to Hanoi again to become Assistant Secretary in the Liaison Committee of North Vietnam Women, and to participate in the establishment of the United Vietnamese Women Association. When the resistance war broke out she was appointed principal secretary of the North Vietnam Women Organization. It was in this difficult period that she accomplished the missions of unifying and mustering women for war service. In April 1948, she was transferred to Region 4 to organize the provincial women movement and to systematize the regional women organization. Because of this achievement, the Women Association in Region 4 elected her its chairman. At the end of 1949, she led the Vietnam Women Delegation to China to attend the Afro-Asian Women Conference. When the Patriotic Women League merged with the United Vietnamese Women Association in May 1950, Comrade Nguyen Khoa Dieu Hong was elected to the newly aggrandized organization. As soon as the war ended she was assigned to Hanoi, in the commission to take over the city. In performing this mission she won the confidence of all Hanoi women and, for that reason, she has become their representative until the present time. In 1958 she headed the women delegation from our nation's capital to participate in the international conference held in Japan to protest against nuclear bomb tests.

Throughout her revolutionary career, before the revolution as well as in its aftermath, during the war as well as in the re-established peace, Comrade Nguyen Khoa Dieu Hong has always displayed enthusiasm to serve the country. She has overcome many difficulties and contributed greatly to the emancipation of women. In her mission at our nation's capital, she has partaken in extending the chain of unity among city women and played an important role in realizing the party and government policies. In April 1959 she was elected to the Hanoi committee of the Vietnam Workers Party by the Party Central Executive Committee.

At the present time she is member of the Hanoi Administrative Committee, member of the Vietnam Committee for the Defense of World Peace, member of the Hanoi Committee of the Vietnam Fatherland Front, permanent member of the United Vietnamese Women Association Central Executive Committee, and chairman of the Hanoi Committee of the United Vietnamese Women Association.

Comrade Nguyen Van Phuc, former secretary of the Hanoi Workers Union Executive Committee; candidate from 3rd zone.

Comrade Nguyen Van Phuc, 50 years old, was born in a poor farmer family at Trung Luong village, Binh Luc District, Hanam Province. At the age of eight he had to leave his native village to earn his living in urban areas. He became an electrical technician at the age of 20.

While he worked at the Haiphong Cement Plant in 1930 he began to adopt revolutionary thinking. In 1935 he joined the revolution and was admitted to the Indochina Communist Party the next year. In this period he organized workers' movements to protest against lay-offs, reduction of salary, and to demand workers' rights. These movements continued even when the enemy used reprisal measures in 1939, after the Popular Front had collapsed in France. In 1940 the Party transferred him to Uong Bi where he resumed the task of organizing labor movement until his first arrest (August 1940). Despite all atrocities the enemy used to extract information from him, he maintained the spirit of a party member and did not disclose anything. He was then imprisoned successively in Hanoi, Son La, Hoa Binh, and Cho Chu. Wherever he was, he initiated or joined the protestation against the prison regime and took charge of the welfare committee organized by party members. In March 1945, profiting by the Japanese coup, he and other comrades escaped from prison. Immediately, the party assigned him to other missions in Lap Thanh (Vinh Yen). In this area he established the revolutionary base, led the people to protest against taxes and rice quotas imposed by the Japanese, set fire to the rice stock of the traitor Do Dinh Dao, and later overthrew the district government. After the general uprising, the region party

committee ordered him to Haiphong and then to Ha Dong where he joined the Luong Ha Province party committee. Comrade Nguyen Van Phuc helped consolidate party groundwork and in 1950 entered Hanoi to lead the labor movement. He was arrested for the second time in 1951 upon disclosure by a traitor. The enemy applied barbarian methods of investigation to him -- they even tried to bribe him -- but all these measures failed. From Hoa Lo prison he was moved to the Thanh Liet concentration camp and back again to Hoa Lo. At any place he was always the leader of the prisoners' movement. The most important task he performed in prison was the protest against saluting the flag of the French-supported Vietnamese government, and the demand that 145 guerrillas and civilians be released. The prisoners in Hoa Lo and Thanh Liet trusted him and elected him their chief.

Comrade Nguyen Van Phuc is a worker who always uplifts the indomitable revolutionary spirit, and who always sacrifices for revolutionary causes and national interests. Since the end of the war, he has been secretary of the Hanoi Workers Union Executive Committee and member of the Hanoi Committee of the Vietnam Workers Party. He was given the honor of attending the National heroes festival and the Workers, Farmers, and Soldiers Conference in 1958.

Comrade Ngo Gia Kham, proletarian hero; director of the Gia Lam Railroad Depot; candidate from 1st zone.

Comrade Ngo Gia Kham, 47 years old, was born in a poor family at Tam Son village, Tu Son District, Bac Ninh Province. At the age of nine he had to work as a domestic to earn his living. When he was 16 he enrolled as an apprentice in the Gia Lam Railroad Depot. He contacted then with the revolutionary agents but for a while the relation had to be severed. From 1936 to 1937 he joined the movement for the propagation of Vietnamese language; engaged in leaflet droppings, slogan sign postings and partook in the protestation against managers' atrocities, lay-offs and low salary. In all these activities, he stood out as an enthusiastic example. In 1938 he was admitted to the Indochina Communist Party. The admission marked his new revolutionary career. Through many demonstrations at Gia Lam Railroad Depot, he was arrested and imprisoned at Son La in 1940. The French colonialist released him a year later but confined him to his native village. Although he was followed and watched closely, Comrade Ngo Gia Kham continued to carry out party orders in fabricating weapons for the general uprising. To primitive methods, scant means, he substituted perseverance and exhaustive study. His first grenade killed 11 Japanese on the Viet Bac road. After successful experiments, he began to produce grenades in large quantities to make

preparations for the revolution. In August 1945, shortly after the revolutionary victory, he directed the task of moving an important ammunition depot from Dap Cau then encircled by Chiang Kai-shek's troops. Came the war, mechanical means became more and more scarce; demands got higher and higher; producing factories were always targets for enemy bombardment. Notwithstanding these dangerous conditions, he determined to accomplish the party mission. He had valuable inventions such as the production of rifle cartridges and percussion caps which led to increasing rapidly front-line supply. In 1948 the party ordered him to create an explosive plant. Again he surmounted difficulties, avoided enemy attacks and succeeded in building up a plant amid the North forest. In addition to producing explosives, he took charge of training new men and arrived at transforming a great number of peasants into highly skilled chemical workers. Through many years of experiments, he had been involved in three accidents, two of which nearly took his life. The injuries weakened his body, disabled his arms and eyes, left deep scars of burns on his face. For all that he still worked for the revolutionary cause with an inextinguishable zest. Comrade Ngo Gia Kham is heavily decorated: the congress of competitive workers in 1952 selected him as a proletarian hero; the government awarded him a Medal of Resistance Second Class, a Medal of Resistance First Class, and a Medal of Labor Second Class. After the congress of competitive workers conference, the party and the government sent him to foreign countries for medical treatment. He returned to the fatherland when the war ended and since 1956, has assumed the post of Gia Lam Railroad Depot Director. Though he is now an invalid, his revolutionary spirit remains high, and his accomplishments still set him out as an exemplary party member loved and respected by workers.

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